

Labor Anti-Lynch Rally Set Over to Tuesday

By HERBERT SIGNER

The mass labor rally on the Emmett Till case, originally scheduled for today at noon in the garment market, has been postponed to Tuesday, Oct. 11, it was learned yesterday. Bad weather yesterday and the uncertain outlook for today were believed to have brought about the change of schedule.

The outdoor rally, sponsored by District 65 of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in cooperation with the National Association for the Advance-

ment of Colored People, is expected to attract many thousands of trade unionists and other New Yorkers. The rally will run from noon to 1:30 at Seventh Ave. and 36 St., and police are expected to rope off the entire area between 7th and 8th Aves. to allow for the large crowd.

A meeting of the union's General Council Wednesday evening heard Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, on the issue. Full mobilization of the '65' shops for the giant rally was mapped.

The union has pointed out that the rally is the first large-scale action of its kind, protesting the murder of the 14-year-old Negro boy and the jury acquittal verdict, to take place in a predominantly white community. Previous mass actions in New York have occurred in Harlem and other mainly Negro communities.

SPEAKERS

Featured speakers at the rally will include: Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY); Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president, American Jewish

Congress; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; Max Greenberg, president RWDSU-CIO; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP southern director, who attended the murder trial, and Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer, District 65.

Chairing the rally will be David Livingston, president of District 65. Meanwhile, according to the District 65 News, "many locals, shops and crews of District 65 have sent protests to Gov. White of Mississippi and to U.S. Attor-

ney General Brownell in Washington. Among these are Button, Corrugated, Sample Card, General Office, Metal, Knitwear and Apparel."

Because the District 65-NAACP rally is being held in the heart of the heavily unionized garment market, it is expected that many workers from trade unions other than '65' will take part.

Other unions in the garment area or nearby which are known to have acted on the Till case in-

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Daily Worker

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I've Seen Atomic Future and It Works'

—See Page 2

Reuther Asks Probe of Indiana Shooting; Troops Take Over

MY TURN, SAYS SPORTS ED.

By LESTER RODNEY

Other members of the staff have made appeals in this fund drive and I'd like to make one. Since these are in a personal vein, I'll try to say how this financial crisis feels to someone who has been taking the elevator at 35 E. 12th St. for something more than 19 years, minus four in the middle for World War Two.

All right, maybe it's a sort of conditional reflex, when you see my by-line, especially a few days after IT happened, you think of the Dodgers, and that doesn't especially make me mad, quite a ball club and quite a bunch of men. Well, I started working regularly here at a weekly salary, never mind how much, in September of 1936 with the beginning of a daily sport page.

Whether memories be long, short, medium, or convenient, the FACT already indisputably engraved in sports history is that through the Daily Worker sports page a real campaign was launched to end the miserable discrimination against Negro players in our otherwise national discrimination against Negro this page many individuals made contributions to the campaign which were vital to its victory.

So now this is 1955; "the year the Dodgers won the World Series," and you can understand how it feels like a sort of climax to one's particular branch of work up here . . . you know, now I've seen everything. And yet, irony of ironies, this very same 1955 is too close for comfort to being "the year the Daily Worker had to stop publishing." (Chilling words even

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Received yesterday ----- \$ 520.00
Total to date ----- \$12,063.41
Still to go ----- \$51,936.59

Rush your contributions NOW to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Registration Begins Monday at 3:30 p.m.

By MAX GORDON

Registration and party enrollment for New York City's voters will open Monday 3:30 p.m. under conditions which will make a large turnout both necessary and tough. The

annual process of qualifying for the ballot starts at 3:30 Monday afternoon, and will go through next Saturday evening, when the polls close at 10:30 p.m. Only those who come out to register will be able to vote in the fall elections.

Even more important, perhaps, only those who enroll in an official political party—Democrat, Republican or Liberal—will be able to vote in the spring primaries of 1956 for delegates to the presidential nominating conventions, and for party nominations for Congress

and State legislature.

The American Labor Party will not be on the ballot.

What makes the setup especially tough is that for the first time in modern—and maybe even ancient—New York history, there will be no city-wide contest for major legislative or executive offices—whether national, state or city—and no issue to be determined which will move the electorate. There will be some local elections, chief of which is

(Continued on Page 8)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, today charged the Perfect Circle Corp. with responsibility for the shooting and bloodshed at the firm's struck plant in New Castle, Ind., and asked Gov. George Craig of Indiana and U. S. Secretary of Labor James Mitchell to "conduct a complete and thorough investigation."

Reuther issued his statement as 600 National Guardsmen, backed by two Sherman tanks, armed with 90 millimeter guns, three machine guns and other arms, took command of New Castle and imposed martial law.

"Representatives of the Perfect Circle Co.," said Reuther, "fire on UAW-CIO members gathered before the plant in support of the Perfect Circle strikers without warning. 'Some of those who did the shooting were recognized as Perfect Circle supervisory employees and can be identified by witnesses.'"

[The New York Times story yesterday, reporting that state police evacuated the strikebreakers inside the Perfect Circle plant after the shooting, quoted Capt. Robert Dillon as saying his men had "confiscated enough guns from non-strikers to fill four table tops." The arsenal included 29 rifles.]

It was reported from Washington that Assistant Secretary of Commerce Lathair Teetor, who was chairman of the board of the Perfect Circle Co. until he took the government post, will resign the government post this fall. It was announced he was on leave for a month, raising speculation that his resignation is already in effect.

Teetor has been under labor's

The FACTS

Facts on registration week:
When polls will be opened:
Monday through Friday, Oct. 10-14 from 3:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Saturday, Oct. 15-7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Where you register: At the polling place for your election district, near your home. Get the exact address from your super, cop on the beat, or your neighbor.

Who registers: Anyone who is a citizen and eligible to vote this fall (living a year in the state, four months in the city, 30 days in the election district as of Election Day, Nov. 8).

Who enrolls: Anyone who registers can, and should enroll in the official political party of his or her choice.



A SOVIET HOUSING EXPERT, V. N. Galitzky, one of 10 delegates visiting the U. S., measures the work of Edward Pulaski, bricklayer, on a Washington suburban project.

fire since the strike at the company he headed. He is still a member of the firm's board, but claims he has not been "actively" connected with the company.

Just about the time of the shooting in New Castle, he was reported in a conference with Secretary of Commerce Weeks, but the subject of their discussion was not made known.

By CARL HIRSCH

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—With bullet-riddled union members in the hospitals here, the management of the Perfect Circle Co. today threatened a renewal of the violence-marked strikebreaking at the Piston Ring plant.

The company flatly refused to have the plant remain closed pending settlement of the contract issues in the 10-week strike of 290 members of the CIO United Auto Workers.

Armed strikebreakers opened fire Wednesday at union pickets in a clash in which 10 persons were wounded. Following the declaration of martial law, the plant and the town of New Castle was today

patrolled by a battalion of Indiana National Guardsmen.

Union leaders pinned the responsibility for the violence squarely on the company. William F. Caldwell, UAW international representative charged that the large supply of firearms was distributed to strikebreakers inside the plant after company officials had brought them in their own cars.

"If they try to open the plant for production, after shooting these people," said Caldwell, "your guess is as good as mine as to what might happen."

MEET WITH MAYOR

Caldwell led a union group which met with the management here today in sessions in the mayor's office. These talks did not take up strike issues, but were an attempt to find what city officials called "a temporary formula for peace."

With the plant closed over the shooting yesterday, the union took the position that it saw local supervisory personnel going in and out. The company has demanded that strikebreakers be allowed to re-

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'I've Seen Atomic Future, and It Works'

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW.

Standing in the control room of the world's first working atomic power station, I watched the ticking instruments recording the 15 months life history of the station—records studied by scientists and students from many parts of the world.

And I listened while the station chief, Nikolai Nikolayev, said: "At this stage we can claim to have proved that an atomic power station can be run with safety."

"We have had no accidents and the health of our workers has not suffered. There have been no cases of radiation."

"Although the 5,000kw we put into the Moscow grid is a very small fraction of the whole, remember that the first motor car to drive among the droschies didn't have much share of the total wheeled traffic in those days."

Complicated? No more so than a conventional thermal plant. "We could build an atomic power station at the North Pole," said the chief.

To reach the power station we drove through regions where only yesterday the achievements of science were being used for destruction.

The map names rang in the memory like a war communique.

At a road junction the sculptured figure of a slim girl rose urgently from a pedestal—Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, whom the Nazis hanged.

Later, I reflected that had she lived she would have been the same age as the fair-haired Thalassa Koluzhonova, a thermal physicist in the control room at the power station.

Among the trees we spotted gleaming white buildings. We stopped at the club used by the workers at the world's first atomic power station—it might have been a new bank or a town hall.

QUIET, CLEAN

The scientists and engineers spent their leisure like anyone else—watching new Italian films, folk dancing, and listening to lectures on foreign affairs.

The power station. It stood a few hundred yards from the centre of the residential quarter of the new settlement.

It could have been a research laboratory, a public library even. No dust or smoke; tobacco plants and sunflowers grew up the clean, plastered walls, house martins' nests hung to the eaves.

Inside the first impression the reactor chamber makes is that of emptiness. It is like a vast gymnasium with its smooth blue-grey walls, the strong lights set in

round apertures, and the various sets of equipment.

The temperature was only a little above normal. The hum of machines beneath our feet so low that our guide did not need to raise his voice.

CONSTANT TESTS

The 20-foot steel-lined tubes—like billiard cues or church candles—contain uranium. When needed they are carried by overhead crane into position above the reactor and then lowered.

The tubes they replace have to be removed by remote control and placed in a water tank, where they gradually lose their radioactivity.

During the changing process the mechanical senses of the building are closely studied.

For this building has more sensitive nerves than any other industrial building in the world.

Air, water, concrete and metal are constantly being tested for radioactivity by apparatus.

Every worker carries a special stylo and a sensitized plate, the one for detecting radioactivity, the other as an automatic record of the "dose" he has absorbed.

"The quantity of uranium we 'burn' every day in the reactor—30 grammes—is equivalent to 100 tons of coal," said the station chief.

In place of coal and roaring furnaces—this dustless, almost

silent, chamber, where the hand of man is required only once every three months!

INVISIBLE DANGER

The process at this crucial stage is invisible. But so is the danger. "You cannot smell, you cannot see danger in this power station," said the chief.

The power station is automatic. The controllers decide the critical mass, the power, the temperature they require and set the controls accordingly—the mechanism does the rest.

Man has the role of bystander. Systematically, persistently, vigilantly looking for a mechanical error.

On Vladimir Sergeyev and Taissa Koluzhonova, the young engineers in the control room, lay the responsibility of seeing that the chain reaction in the atomic pile led not to an explosion but the turning of a turbine's flywheel.

The data collected in the control room are studied by the engineers who are building new 100,000-kw atomic power stations.

As I drove back to Moscow, toward the city lights now fed to a small degree by the power contained in the atom of Uranium 235, I thought of Lincoln Steffens' famous phrase about the young Soviet Union:

"I have seen the future, and it works."

3,000 Sign ALP Petitions for Willie Reid

Morris Goldin, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, announced that the ALP had collected 3,000 signatures on petitions asking Gov. Harriman to halt extradition of Willie Reid to a Florida chain-gang. He indicated the petitions will be presented a delegation to Albany next week.

In Harlem over 10,000 leaflets have been distributed on the case and street meetings have been held in Harlem and the Bronx.

ANTI-LYNCH

(Continued from Page 1) include the 25,000-member Local 22 of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Macy Local 15 in the big department store with some 8,000 members.

Also, the Jewish Labor Committee, composed of AFL and CIO labor leaders including largely unions in the garment area, denounced the acquittal verdict and called for federal action.

An editorial in the current issue of the RWDSU Record, titled "Justice in Mississippi," points to the "unmistakable connection between the moves to end school segregation and the recent wave of lynchings and murder by die-hard racists."

Cleveland Robinson, RWDSU vice-president and secretary-treasurer of District 65, is quoted as having said that "Americans who love democracy have a responsibility as long as Negroes continue to be lynched and denied their basic rights as human beings in a free society. We must make our protests heard so that our federal government will take steps to protect the life and liberty of every human being. Federal civil rights legislation cannot be used as a political football."

The ILGWU Local 22 membership meeting, in acting on the Till murder recently, called on Congress "to make the first order of business" the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill.

The sensitivity of public officials to mass pressure on the Till case was graphically illustrated in an incident reported to have taken place yesterday, during a recess in the House Banking subcommittee hearing on housing.

Rep. Ralph Gamble (R.-NY) was heard grumbling to a fellow subcommittee member about the District 65-NAACP rally: "They're going to have a meeting of 25,000 people here. A lady got hold of me and wanted to know what I was doing about the case. I told her it was a problem for the state. She said nothing was being done by the state, and the federal government would have to do something."

Unions with 2,000,000 Members Oust Peronistas

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6.—Labor Minister Luis Benito Cerruti Costa announced today that all secretaries of the General Confederation of Labor had resigned and that new elections would be held within 120 days without interference by the Labor Ministry.

Cerruti Costa promised the "amplest amnesty" for all union members in Argentina effective immediately.

More than a dozen unions with an estimated membership of nearly 2,000,000 have been taken over in the past 48 hours by anti-Peronist leaders.

Some 200 newsboys yesterday swarmed into their union local and threw out the Peronista board of officers headed by Napoleon Sollazo, the secretary-general. His brother, Jose Antonio Sollazo, replaced him. The brother has been printing an anti-Peronista paper called the Free Newsboy (Canilila Libre) for some weeks.

Napoleon Sollazo was the figurehead used by Peron in his confiscation of the newspaper La Prensa after a fictitious dispute between the newsboys' union and the newspaper.

Sollazo since has become enormously rich. The Rosario Union local, which broke away when he called the Rosario newspaper La Capital a Communist newspaper and tried to seize it, recently printed

an expose showing his different villas and possessions.

The first act of the new committee, mostly charter members of the organization, was to hang a sign outside the building saying, "This is a free union."

Some 8,500 meat workers at three large packing houses in Avellaneda, however, staged a sitdown strike to protest seizure of their union by anti-Peronistas.

Minister of Housing Eugenio Forcini ordered the Peronista Party to vacate all state-owned premises within five days and demanded rental payments.

Police announced they had released Ronald Richter, No. 1 atomic research scientist for Peron after questioning him about a million dollar atomic project that turned into a bust. They said in his testimony it would be turned over to President Eduardo Lonardi.

Rob F. Hall to Talk On Mississippi Trial

Rob F. Hall, special correspondent of the Daily Worker and Worker, who covered the trial in the Till murder in Sumner, Miss., will give an eye-witness account of the trial at the Jefferson School Forum this Sunday at 8:30 p.m., 575 Sixth Ave.

CHURCH COUNCIL BOARD VOTES TO INVITE SOVIET CLERICS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—The general board of the National Council of Churches voted last night to invite Soviet Union church representatives to visit the U. S. as the first move in a possible "two-way" exchange of religious delegations between the countries.

The board, policy making group of the council, directed its officers and staff to seek information from the U. S. State Department concerning arrangements. The Council includes representatives of 30 Protestant and western Orthodox communions in the U. S.

In the balloting on the proposal, Ralph M. Arkush, New York representative of the Russian Orthodox Church of North America, formally abstained. The remaining votes of the board were in favor of the proposal. The resolution called for issuance of an invitation to the Russians out of deference to them, a Council spokesman said, before a U. S. delegation is sent to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, New York, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, said the council's policy and strategy committee hoped the Russian delegation would include not only representatives of the Orthodox Church but Baptists, Lutheran and Reformed Church delegates.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Philadelphia president of the National Council, said officials of the Russian Orthodox church had informed the organization that "not only would a visit from U. S. churchmen be welcome, but they wished to send a group to this country."

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

for me to type, for you to read too I know. Yet believe us, we do not cry wolf up here.)

I'm not one to run down the meaning of the Dodgers in this land of ours, and yet of course history will give 1955 top billing for a few other things, and not even Dodger fans can complain when this was the year of Geneva, of the beginnings of that horrible word "co-existence" which only that red paper the Daily Worker ever talked about, the beginning, praise be and let's fight to make it so, of sanity and looking at your children a little easier with the big dread starting to get lost.

I mean, there's the real BIG irony. Everything is encouraging except our damned financial situation, which means our ability to keep publishing at a time when we are certainly not LESS useful, or proven right than any other time in our history!

If you want to know how it feels in personal terms to one of the Daily's writers, it feels kind of crazy, that's how. I'll say this. There are a lot of former readers of our paper who will be readers again who would be amazed to hear that NOW, at this slowly turning and unfreezing and challenging and hopeful time, NOW we are in real trouble of having to stop the presses. And some people who never read our paper in their lives, and will some day, would be surprised too. I know, I spoke to a couple around the press boxes last week.

For whatever it's worth from someone with 19 years of working for the Daily Worker—19 thrilling years let me say which I wouldn't swap for working anywhere else—come on in now with the money which shows what we mean to you if you haven't yet, and with a little more if you have and can really deep down afford it.

It's a pretty wonderful little paper with all its faults and shortcomings, and we got 'em. But right now we're in danger and when and if we get out of this danger with a little push from all of you we are going to get better and bigger, because that's the way things are.

Please don't finish this and say to yourself that's a pretty good article Rodney wrote, I bet a lot of people will send something. I mean, please let us hear from YOU.

4 Gaullists Quit Cabinet

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Premier Edgar Faure today fired four cabinet ministers and moved to force a showdown debate in the National Assembly on the North African crisis.

Faure dismissed Defense Minister Gen. Pierre Koenig and three other members of the Gaullist group.

The ministers had been prepared to resign, but Faure fired them first.

An emergency cabinet session, called under the guidance of President Rene Coty, then empowered Faure to go before the Chamber of Deputies.

FEZ, Morocco, Oct. 6.—Two French armored columns supported by jet fighters reopened the vital Nador Pass today between headquarters at Aknoul and the garrison at Bourd, which is under attack by rebel tribesmen.

SOVIET DELEGATES STUDY BOSTON HOUSING PROJECTS

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Ten Soviet housing officials yesterday studied a model ranch house at a 130-unit project, as well as three housing developments, an ultra-modern auditorium and a university chapel.

I. K. Kozuilia asked his hosts of the American Home Building Association whether the project houses were built on a conveyor belt system. Kozuilia is head of the delegation and Soviet Minister of Urban Construction. He was told that the houses were being built more or less simultaneously from foundation to inside finish and decoration.

"Ah," Kozuilia said through the interpreter, "the workers move from house to house instead of the houses moving from worker to worker as in the factories."

The delegates expressed most interest in costs and cost cutting.

The rooms were lower-studded than in Europe and the U.S.S.R. and one delegate noted this was a desirable economy.

V. N. Galitsky, chief of housing for the Province of Moscow, asked why genuine mahogany was used in parts of the interior of Granite Park's 130 units in Braintree when "inferior wood" could have been used. Another delegate questioned the need for a smooth coat of plaster where wallpaper was to be used.

The Boston area was the first stop in a 30-day tour of U.S. public and private housing.

A. V. Vlasov, president of the Russian Academy of Architecture, said he was impressed by American techniques of "mass production" home building, but that similar grading and excavating equipment was in wide use in the Soviet Union.

Trainmen's 10.5 Cents Pay Hike Agreed on

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The first major break in negotiations between 130 Class 1 railroads and railroad unions came here yesterday with an agreement providing 170,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen an across-the-board raise of 10.5 cents an hour.

The raise, retroactive to Oct. 1 affects all but 2,000 of the union's members. Dining car stewards will get a raise of \$30 a month and those who work in the yards will receive an additional raise Dec. 1 when they go over to the 40-hour week. The yard conductors will get raised \$1.30 a day and brakemen \$1.13.

The BRT is the largest of unaffiliated brotherhoods. Negotiations are currently continuing separately with the Brotherhoods of Conductors and Brakemen, of Locomotive Engineers and of the Firemen and Enginemen. The last-named is taking a strike vote. Another team of negotiators represents the AFL's shop crafts, with latter making up the bulk of a million affected workers.

Patton Calls Falling Income Main Farm Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, today denied statements by House GOP whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) that midwest farmers are more concerned about higher costs of things they buy than slipping prices for their produce.

Patton said falling farm family income, "primarily promoted" by the Administration's sliding-scale price support program, "is the major concern of farmers all over the country."

The American Farm Bureau Federation threw cold water on suggestions that the Agriculture Department might strengthen hog prices through some kind of a hog-purchase plan. It said this might cause an "unsound expansion" of hog raising. It suggested other solutions, including exports of pork and lard to Socialist countries.

Brighton to Hear Joseph Clark Sunday

Joseph Clark, special correspondent of the Daily Worker, will speak on "Geneva and After," in Brighton Beach this Sunday night at 8:30 p.m. at 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Mine, Mill Union Adopts Policy Statement Rapping Brownell

DENVER, Oct. 6.—Unqualified support of the American form of government and a declaration that Communism is not the solution to the problems of the American working people were announced today on the front page of its official publication as "basic policies" of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The policies were enunciated in what was described as a "major statement" by the union's 10-man international executive board.

The document, which occupied the entire front page of the union's monthly newspaper, The Mine-Mill Union, also charged that Attorney General Brownell's recent accusation that the union is Communist-infiltrated "makes a mockery of American democracy." Brownell's petition against the union, which he filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board, "seeks to establish the principle that an American labor union has no right to adopt policies and program which may differ with those of employers," the union's

leaders charge. "We unqualifiedly and loyally support our American form of government and reaffirm our faith and belief in our democratic institutions," the executive board declared. "We do not believe nor do we advocate that Communism is the solution to the problems of the American working people."

The Mine-Mill executive board said it had examined the petition against it which Brownell filed during the union's strike against three major copper companies and could "only express amazement that such accusations could have been made by a responsible government official whose oath of office charges him with upholding the Constitution and institutions of the United States of America."

The union statement declared that "Mr. Brownell's petition purports to examine our union's policies since 1939. We do not contend that every action and every policy our union has adopted in those 16 years has been correct and perfect and not subject to change. We do contend, however,

64 Reported Dead in Crash

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6.—A United Air Lines four-engined DC-4 passenger plane smashed into snow-covered 12,005-foot Medicine Bow Peak in southern Wyoming today, apparently killing all 64 persons aboard.

N. J. CIO AIDE ASKS CONGRESS CUT SOUTHERN STATES' SEATS

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—New Jersey CIO human relations director Arthur Chapin today urged a reduction in Congressional seats allotted Mississippi and other southern states where Negro voting is restricted.

In a letter to New Jersey's 14 Congressmen, Chapin cited a section of the U. S. Constitution which provides for such a reduction.

The section, Number 2 under Article 14, provides for a reduction in the basis of representation for a state "whenever the right to vote at any election . . . is denied . . . or in any way abridged."

Chapin said the CIO believes Congressmen from New Jersey should pledge to support a resolution in Congress applying this section.

NMU Convention Urges Govt. Act on Till's Murder

By HARRY RAYMOND

Delegates to the 10th national convention of the CIO National Maritime Union charged that a "travesty on justice" was committed in Mississippi in the freeing of two lynching of Emmett Till, 14-year Negro boy. A civil rights

talk by Victor Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, what he claimed to have discovered on his world travels. He claimed a "billion and a half people" have "not made up their minds on the cold war." He said Americans must make up their minds to "be against Communism, totalitarianism and colonialism."

The delegates then adopted a "statement on international relations," stating the recent meeting of heads of the Big Four States in Geneva "raises the hopes of people throughout the world for peace."

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resolving the cold war. Neither can we be unmindful of the aggression, subversion and sword rattling which were the basis of Soviet policy until a few short months ago.

The resolution added: "Disarmament should be the goal of all peace-loving peoples." The delegates pledged to "work to keep our country strong and keep it dedicated to the cause of making peace a nd plenty secure throughout the world."

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resolving the cold war. Neither can we be unmindful of the aggression, subversion and sword rattling which were the basis of Soviet policy until a few short months ago.

The resolution added: "Disarmament should be the goal of all peace-loving peoples." The delegates pledged to "work to keep our country strong and keep it dedicated to the cause of making peace a nd plenty secure throughout the world."

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Forum Hears Blumberg and Muste on Geneva

By AUGUSTA STRONG

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Communist and pacifist views on avenues to world peace were presented here last night on a common platform before an intensely interested audience of about 500, including representatives of the city's leading liberal and progressive organizations.

The forum was sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization, which recently sent observers to a meeting of the World Council for Peace, and which had invited Dr. Albert Blumberg, national legislative director of the Communist Party to participate in a public presentation of the two different points of view.

The Rev. A. J. Muste, president emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in welcoming the audience, observed that while the temper of the times made it easier to hold such meetings now, he hoped that in the future, if times became more difficult, "we have the wisdom and courage to see that unorthodox views have an opportunity to be expressed."

Presenting the position of his organization, Muste argued that the struggle for peace could not be separated from the struggle for a "just, sane, brotherly order."

In the process of this struggle, which, he continually emphasized, should be conducted in the "non-violent" method of the Ghandi movement, he recognized the necessity of "peaceful co-existence" with Communist nations and movements, despite major disagreements with them.

While accepting the recent Geneva conference of the great powers as a step toward relaxing tensions, he described it as only another form of struggle between the U. S. and Russia.

Essential differences on many questions, he said, in his opinion, made united action between his and other organizations impossible, but this, he said, did not rule out an exchange of views.

In answering a question on how to go about achieving this goal, he advocated that the U. S., without waiting for other nations, "disarm unilaterally and unilaterally renounce atomic war."

Dr. Blumberg's central theme was that the Geneva conference illustrated the kind of conditions which will bring about world peace. The road to peace, in the Communist view, he declared, lies in the lifting of fear through negotiations such as this, and in the struggle of the people for the fulfillment of the promise of Geneva.



BLUMBERG

Citing the worldwide desire for peace shown in the American people's opposition to the "cold war" and expressed in the Bandung conference and in the struggles of colonial nations, he declared:

"There is an urgent need that all interested in peace join in expressing their desire for the fulfillment of Geneva. This is the immediate road to peace, and Communists and non-Communists can walk together in the interest of ending atomic war and the threat of war."

Early in his address he referred to his coming trial in this city under the Smith Act for "membership" in the Communist Party as a trial based on his political beliefs. He welcomed the present forum, he said, as a "trial of ideas." Only in this manner, he said, before an audience such as this, should political ideas ever be put on trial.

Explaining his rejection of the pacifist point of view, he told how Communists had worked to prevent the occurrence of World War II but had wholeheartedly defended this country in the war against Nazism. He spoke of Communist defense of the Spanish Republic against the fascists.

"We do not advocate war as a means of settling international disputes . . . nor force and violence in the effecting of social change," he declared. "Prospects today are brighter for settling disputes peacefully."

A question period followed the formal speeches, in which Dr. Blumberg reiterated an appeal for "parallel" activities for peace, even if joint action were rejected. Muste repeated his belief in Ghandian "direct action" to end war, exploitation, racial discrimination, and colonialism.

4 Youths Held In Death of Park Worker

Four teen-agers were held by New York police Wednesday for the fatal shooting of a young park attendant at 96 Street and Second Avenue. Hiram Rosa, 17, alleged to have fired the gun, was charged with homicide.

The victim, Frank Gargiulo, 20, was shot around 3 p.m. in the park where he was working. Gargiulo is reported to have broken up a fight between John Barnett, 17, and another youth earlier in the park. Barnett is said to have returned accompanied by the three other youth in search of the boy involved in the altercation. Rosa is reported to have snatched the gun from another boy and shot Gargiulo, as women and children looked on. Gargiulo died shortly afterwards in Metropolitan Hospital.

Police said that Barnett and David Vargas, one of the other youth, were served whiskey and beer several hours before the shooting, in a bar on Third Ave. The owner of the bar was given a summons for serving to a minor.

Ohio Smith Act Trial Now Oct. 31

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—The Ohio Smith Act trial, scheduled to begin on Oct. 17, has been postponed to Oct. 31. The action was taken by Judge McNamee at his own initiative.

Meantime the defendants served a subpoena on District Attorney Canary ordering him to produce the following material:

All documents, books and papers the government intends to use in the trial.

All material used by the prosecution before the Grand Jury which returned the indictment.

Reports submitted to the government by the informers who testified before the Grand Jury and by informers who may testify at the trial.

The District Attorney has moved to quash the subpoena.

Trumbull Racists Spurred by Lynching

CHICAGO. — Acquittal of the lynchers of Emmett Till was being used this week in Chicago to whip up new mob violence at Trumbull Park Homes.

Brazen approval of the barbaric lynching of the 14-year-old Chicago child in Mississippi was sounded by the South Deering Improvement Association, the racist landlord organization, in their official bulletin.

The bulletin declared that Emmett Till, "fresh from being

'educated' in his 'civil rights' in Chicago, has allegedly been killed because he was rude, insulting and suggestive to a white woman."

The editorial in the South Deering Bulletin went on to declare that after the Till child supposedly whistled at a white woman, "strong and direct action had to be taken."

The violence-inciting editorial went on to commend the Southern lynchers. Then followed a

tirade against the millions who have responded in horror and indignation against one of the most savage lynchings in history.

"Let a Negro get killed for making rude, insulting remarks to a young, married white woman, and the race-mixing pack goes wild," declared the racist paper. "They beat their breasts in sorrow and agony."

The bulletin was being distributed throughout the South Chicago area last week, particu-

larly in the vicinity of Trumbull Park Homes.

The South Deering Improvement Association, headed by Louis Dinnocenzo, made no effort to conceal their approval of the lynching and of the crudely farcical trial which took place in Sumner, Miss. In the same vein, this racist group has backed the violence against the Negro families at Trumbull Park Homes which has been going on without abatement since August 1953.

Toronto UAW Hits Snub of Soviet Visitors

TORONTO. — The UAW District Council, representing 75,000 auto workers, unanimously protested failure of the federal government and of the Toronto City Council to receive the Soviet farmers delegation in a fitting manner.

When officials bowed to fascist elements among European emigres in Canada and allowed anti-Soviet provocations to be drummed-up, the Soviet farmers cancelled a projected tour of the big Massey-Harris-Ferguson farm implement plant here. The union involved—UAW Local 439—charged that the city's stupid move probably cost the workers a \$10 million dollar order, which was senseless in face of uncertainty and layoffs in the industry.

One delegate moved to have the UAW Council forward a request to the Canadian Confederation of Labor to have the trade union movement undertake an exchange of worker delegations with the Soviet trade unions. The proposal will come before the next meeting, it was reported.

Mrs. Wellman Fights House Arrest To Aid Husband's Court Action

DETROIT. — The Immigration Department here threatened to increase bail bond, now \$2,000 and impose even more stringent "house arrest" conditions on Mrs. Peggy Wellman if she would leave here to accompany her husband, Saul Wellman to Washington. Wellman seeks to obtain legal counsel there. He wants to set aside a decision of the Veterans Administration cutting off the \$109 a month his family received for disabilities he received when wounded in the Battle of the Bulge, World War II.

They had planned to leave last Sunday. An application for permission to travel with her husband was denied Mrs. Wellman by the Immigration Department.

On advice of counsel, she decided to go into Federal Court to seek legal action to break out of the "house arrest" conditions which confine her to the city of Detroit.

Although Mrs. Wellman has neither been charged with or convicted of any crime, she has been kept under virtual house arrest by



PEGGY WELLMAN

the Immigration Department. In addition to monthly reports where efforts are made to probe into her associations, she has been regularly refused permission to travel.

Her husband who is free on \$22,500 bond during his appeal of a four years and eight month sentence under the Smith Act, was granted permission to make the trip by Federal Judge Frank Picard.

The purpose of the trip was related by Mrs. Wellman in a letter to James Butterfield, district di-

rector of Immigration. She wrote in part:

"My husband was wounded during the Battle of the Bulge by shrapnel which penetrated the outer membrane of his heart. For months Army surgeons toiled over him, and for a long time he hovered between life and death. When he was discharged it was apparent that never again could he hold down a regular job. By trade he is a truck driver. The damage to his heart was considered so serious that no life insurance company will insure him for more than \$250.

"Thus the regular monthly check of \$109.00 which we received from the Veteran's Administration was truly necessary for our families existence. Since those payments were suddenly stopped in June, 1954, we have gone deeply into debt.

"I feel strongly that as a mother, concerned with my children's right to be fed, clothed and housed properly, it is my duty to do my utmost to help convince the most able lawyers we can find in Washington that my husband's appeal against the V.A.'s arbitrary decision is a deserving one; that he was awarded the compensation because of disability incurred in the service of our country; that our children should not be deprived of these benefits because of his conviction — still under appeal — for "conspiring to teach and advocate" unorthodox political ideas; and that surely the children and I should not be penalized because of this."

13 Apes Die In Store Fire

Thirteen apes died Wednesday night in a fire on the third floor of an animal store annex.

Henry Trefflich, owner of the Trefflich Bird & Animal Co., said the French African gorillas were from six months to three years old and were to be shipped to a Tokyo zoo.

Consumer Credit Rises in August By \$740,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — Consumer credit last August rose by \$740,000,000, the Federal Reserve Bank reports, and stood at \$33,636,000,000 by the end of that month.

The increase in the debt for on-the-cuff automobile buying was more than one-half billion dollars about 10 times the increase of \$51,000,000 that occurred in August, 1954.

Coal Bosses Plot Calendar Shift To Avoid Week-End Extra Wages

By JOSEPH POSNER

PITTSBURGH

THERE ARE SOME who question the Biblical story about Joshua making the sun stand still, but no one can deny that Moses means to change the days of the week. Quick-

ists would be a violation of the Taft-Hartley law which forbids granting increases to them without bargaining with their organization but when the union asks for such a bargaining meeting, the company refuses and insists that such a meeting can be only for "explanation."

The union is picketing to make the company pay the raise legitimately to all employees. There's no hocus-pocus about the campaign to break union labor by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. here. The employers started out by giving its 41 office workers—members of Local 14, Office Employees International Union, AFL—a pay cut, and refused to negotiate with them about it, even though their union has been designated by the National Labor Relations Board as the regular bargaining agent.

When Local 14 set up a picket line the 1,900 production workers—members of Local 1717, AFL, International Association of Machinists—refused to walk through it. The IAM acted on their own as individuals without instruction from their officers—even against their orders. But the company is suing the IAM for \$1,500,000, charging them with breach of their no-strike contract.

THIS COMPANY scheme for union-busting has a satanic twist. Two years ago, the union asked for this raise and was turned down. The company now says that to give the benefit to the union-

Plan Full Test Of Broyles Law

CHICAGO. — Whatever the ruling by Circuit Judge Julius Miner on the Broyles oath for Chicago teachers, the issue will be more fully tested in the courts, it was disclosed this week.

Judge Miner will hold a hearing in open court this Thursday, Oct. 6, on a suit to void the requirement that Chicago teachers take the oath. The suit is being brought on the American Civil Liberties Union in behalf of Mrs. Shirley Lens and Mrs. Sarah Pickus, two teachers who have refused to sign the witchhunt oath.

The suit is not considered a full test of the validity of the Broyles law covering employees throughout the state. In fact, Judge Miner is expected to confine himself to the technical question as to whether the Chicago Board of Education is an agency of the state and comes under the jurisdiction of this state law.

ACLU secretary Kenneth Douy declared that if there is an unfavorable ruling by Judge Miner, the suit may be carried to a higher court. He also stated that efforts would be made to test the law on a statewide basis as well.

The tests may come in the form of suits for back pay by the state employers who have been cut off the payroll because of their refusal to sign the Broyles oath.

In addition to those who have refused to sign, some Chicago teachers and public workers throughout the state have filed statements that they have signed under protest.

THE ACLU's action in Chicago is considered the opening gun in a series of moves to invalidate the state law which was passed over

the protest of literally millions of Illinois citizens.

Said Douy: "This action does not primarily test the validity of the law, but chiefly the scope of its application. We hope to free Chicago teachers of the burden of taking an oath which assumes guilt until the oath is taken."

"Teachers already take an affirmative oath to support our Constitution, and this is in accord with American practice and tradition. The negative oath has been considered obnoxious to a democratic society since the days of the 'test' oaths in England and the colonies."

TRENTON. — About 220,000 New Jersey families are living in sub-standard dwellings or are doubled up with relatives or friends. Over half of these are living in dilapidated or ramshackle houses, many without private baths or even running water. Governor Meyner has called conditions "appalling."

These sensational facts about the serious shortage of housing in the state for middle and low income groups—a condition that can only be described as a full blown crisis—are contained in a report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Housing which was set up by Gov. Meyner last April to study the state's housing needs.

NEGROES VICTIMS

The report notes that Negro families are the worst victims of the critical housing shortage. Many Negro families pay exorbitant

rents for the most miserable accommodations the report says. Out of every 20 families living in 107,441 dilapidated housing units in the state 19 are Negro families.

The report calls for a standard state wide housing code and curbs on racial discrimination in low-priced housing units. It also calls for a greatly expanded Federal program, and for the state proposes a constitutional amendment, a multi-million dollar bond issue, and a state-controlled revolving fund to alleviate the terrible conditions.

BIG CITIES WORST

The worst blighted areas in New Jersey are in the state's four largest cities—Newark, Camden, Trenton and Jersey City. But Atlantic City, Bayonne, Passaic, Hoboken, Paterson, Asbury Park and New Brunswick have blighted areas just as bad. Many of these

cities apparently are doing nothing about the problem. Despite the fact that \$100 million is being spent or committed for this year for low and middle income housing in the state, little more than 7,000 families, most in the middle income group, will be provided for.

Charles Nusser, People Rights candidate for the State Assembly in the November elections commenting on the report of the Governor's Committee said:

"The report highlights the terrible housing conditions existing in our state for low and middle income groups—and especially for the Negro people. We need a tremendous housing program by the state and Federal government that will tackle the job as though we were threatened by the plague—which indeed we were. The Negro people suffer especially because of these conditions. The millions of

dollars given to Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and fascist Franco would be far better spent in building decent homes for the people.

"The people of New Jersey should demand from President Eisenhower and their Congressmen a vast Federal housing program to alleviate these horrible conditions. Along with this should go a state program. No decent program can be adopted as long as the legislature remains in control of GOP caucus rule Republican reaction.

"This November the people will have an opportunity to change things. If we are to get better housing Republican reaction must be defeated, and labor, Negro and liberal candidates must be elected. The largest possible vote for such candidates is the best and surest way to defeat the big business, monopoly controlled, Republican party."

200,000 N. J. Families In Sub-Standard Housing

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BLOOD IN NEW CASTLE

THE NATIONAL GUARD, backed by Sherman tanks entered the industrial city of New Castle, Ind. Martial law was declared. Several members of the CIO United Auto Workers are in hospitals, wounded from gunshots fired through windows by scabs inside the Perfect Circle Corp. plant. The spotlight is upon the administration in Washington, especially on one of its top men, Lathair Teetor, assistant secretary of commerce, who was head of the struck company before he formally resigned his chairmanship to enter the "Cadillac Cabinet" circle.

The situation in the little known industrial town of Indiana dramatizes the nature of the big business administration in Washington.

What are the facts? The UAW locals have been on strike at four plants of Teetor's firm since July 25 for no more than had been agreed to by companies employing about a million workers that had already settled 1955 bargaining with the union.

The company chose to follow the pattern of the Kohler Co. in Wisconsin whose workers have been on strike for 18 months. Scabs were recruited and organized into a pro-company outfit. Through this outfit, the company moved before the National Labor Relations Board to decertify the UAW.

Although already aided by an injunction, the company and its clique in the affected town shouted for the National Guard. Because of the political hesitations of the state authorities, who must soon face an election, Teetor's company deliberately announced the firing of 35 of the most active strikers, including the officers of the UAW locals—just as Kohler did. Along with that, as the UAW charges, gun permits were liberally handed out to strike-breakers and the stage was set for the manufacture of the "crisis" that would bring the National Guard.

The UAW is to be congratulated for learning from its Kohler experience. The union was determined not to settle down to a year-and-a-half long siege in this case. Its members throughout Indiana responded in thousands by knocking off work and converging on New Castle for a demonstration of solidarity with the Perfect Circle workers. When they showed their number before the plant gates—as workers are doing every day in strikes throughout the country—the scabs fired.

As the New York Times reports, state police who evacuated the scabs from the plant reported they had "confiscated enough guns from the non-strikers to fill four table tops." The story goes on to tell that the seized arsenal included 29 rifles.

Teetor, who is also Indiana's GOP boss, of course didn't know a thing about this! He must have been as "ignorant" of the operations at his strike-bound plant as was Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay of the strike-breaking activities of his Douglas McKay Chevrolet Co. of Salem, Ore.

This is only the latest manifestation of a policy that has been guided by the well publicized slogan, "What's good for GM is good for the U.S." In New Castle this policy has been drenched in the blood of strikers.

Is this to go on until once more, as in the days of the LaFollette investigation, every major plant becomes an arsenal? Is the Mohawk Valley strikebreaking technique of 1936 to be revived everywhere as it has already been revived in Kohler, New Castle and other places. Are cabinet men to have the services of the armed forces, including tanks, to smash unions?

Those are the questions that every unionist in America must ask, and ask them loud enough for the whole country to hear. The demand for Teetor's dismissal should be heard from every local union.

Governor Craig of Indiana should be asked for an immediate, thorough and unbiased investigation of all events leading to the blood-spilling at New Castle.

A Congressional investigation of the entire strike-breaking pro-big-business pattern in the administration is in order.

The labor movement should press to get all the vital facts before the public as the campaign for the 1956 elections gets under way.

HAVESTRAW PARADES INTO THE EMPIRE OF THE DODGERS

HAVESTRAW, N. Y., Oct. 5.—This town on the left bank of the Hudson, 45 miles from Ebbetts Field as the crow flies, can scarcely be regarded in the category of Bensonhurst, Red Hook or Coney Island. Yet the victory celebration on behalf of the Dodgers matched anything that went on in Brooklyn.

As soon as the momentous news broke the citizens piled into their automobiles, formed a parade of some 150 cars, and wound clamorously through the streets of this ancient town renowned in the past

for the manufacture of bricks. The cavalcade was led by a hearse draped in black, with the photographs of the Yankee stars pinned to the draperies.

Press observers of the area were completely mystified, never having known that the love for the Dodgers had crept into this community which had, for generations, been regarded as strictly Yankee territory. The riddle remains unsolved, except that people are saying the Dodgers have become the darlings of a nation.

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor, persisting in its short-sighted policy against any kind of exchange of delegations with the Soviet trade unions, apparently finds it necessary to carry on an "educational" campaign to win its own followers to the idea. It seems that every time another group of Soviet visitors come to our shore to look and see, like the delegation of housing experts now touring as guests of the National Association of Home Builders, the pressure increases on the AFL to explain and "educate."

I am sure the AFL's officials are not making the effort to convince readers of this paper in the ranks of the AFL that they are following a sinful path. George Meany never conceded that there are such people in the "main stream" of labor in numbers worthy of attention. True, the initiative for this "discussion" came from us in the form of an open letter to Meany and Reuther, reminding them that there is a standing invitation from the Soviet trade unions to other unions, including America's, to visit the USSR.

We said the AFL should do as the Iowa farmers have done and returned, apparently none the worse for it. But from the way the AFL leaders are acting and the attention they gave to the proposal at their last executive council meeting, there must be a lot of important people in labor who think it would be a good idea.

THE LINE of the AFL in

World of Labor

by George Morris



AFL Still Afraid to Take a Look in USSR

its efforts to "justify" a refusal to send delegates to the USSR is especially interesting. It should be recalled that when we suggested the AFL send a delegation, we stressed it wouldn't mean that the AFL changed its views, or thereby showed anything but a desire to SEE. We also presumed that a delegation picked by the AFL, CIO or jointly, would pretty much reflect the well-known hostile attitude towards the USSR by these leaders.

But we asked why not send a delegation to see and let the chips fall where they may? If they really believe there are "slave labor" camps in the USSR, that Soviet workers are worse off than ever, etc., etc., why not go there, point to the map, and ask to see? If you actually see what you claim is there, how much more effective can your anti-Soviet ammunition be!

FIRST, as we had reported earlier, came the AFL coun-

cil's 1,500-word statement arguing why should we go there? Doesn't "everybody" know they have "slave labor," etc., etc. There is nothing to see. And at the same time they took pride that in the entire history of the USSR the AFL never sent its own observer to see and report.

Parallel with this "we-don't-want-to-see" line comes another. The tactic is to find fault with the public people who favor friendly relations with the USSR and exchange of information and delegations.

The current issue of the AFL Free Trade Union News, its international affairs paper put out by Jay Lovestone, Meany's adviser and the secretary of the AFL's international affairs committee, runs an article by H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL's agricultural workers union, describing Senator Ellender as part of Louisiana's sugar interests, and his anti-labor record.

Ellender, writes Mitchell, "took his cue from the Daily (Continued on Page 8)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Who's Blocking Peace Between Israel, Egypt?

What can be done to bring peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors?

The outcry about the reported Czech-Egyptian arms-for-cotton trade continues. Secretary of State Dulles told his last press conference that he warned Molotov that delivery of arms by the Soviet Union would not lead to relaxing tensions.

Now let's see what the outcry is all about. Has Dulles been converted to the idea that arms shipments by any country to any other country is bad? If so, he'd better inform his State Department right away. He'd better tell General Motors and the aviation corporations. He'd better announce that the U. S. is halting the shipment of arms. Imagine what would happen to the Stock Exchange when that happened?

Perhaps Dulles is concerned only about arms shipments to the middle east. Well, what have the Egyptians been using in the Gaza fighting? What have Jordan, and Iraq and Lebanon and all the other Arab states been using in the way of arms all these years?

Certainly not Soviet arms; not Czech arms either.

It should be repeated again and again that the only substantial shipment of arms from a socialist country to the Middle East took place shortly after Israel was established as an independent state. The U. S. and Britain which had been providing arms to maintain strife in the middle east refused arms to Israel when she needed it to protect her existence, against Arab aggression. Israel got arms for defense by buying them from Czechoslovakia.

BUT THERE'S been a definite pattern in the shipment of U. S. and British arms to the middle east in recent years. For example, an agreement was made last year to send large quantities of arms to Iraq. The

idea was to bolster an anti-Soviet military alliance which Dulles had sponsored between Iraq and Turkey. Britain joined that alliance and also provided arms.

And Dulles made no secret of the fact that he wanted that alliance spread out to include all the Arab states. He wanted a middle east counterpart of NATO.

Can anyone say that the arms for this budding alliance was directed toward "easing tensions" in the middle east or anywhere? I was in Washington when the U. S. announced it was sending large amounts of arms to Iraq after it had formed an anti-Soviet alliance with Turkey. Israel was very much concerned about this decision.

And I covered a Presidential press conference at which a correspondent for an Israeli newspaper asked President Eisenhower why he was sending arms to Iraq, not to Israel. The President's face got red, as I remember it. And he answered with considerable asperity that we send arms to any country which will fight against Communism. Was that a contribution to the relaxation of tensions?

BUT WHEN all the dust settled it became clear that the middle east was not enthusiastic about Dulles's holy crusade against Communism. For one thing the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries made it clear that they favored normal relations with all countries, including middle east countries, regardless of their political or social systems.

The sad thing was that the Israel government followed up the friendly action of Czechoslovakia in saving the existence of the new state by trying to prove to Acheson, and then to Dulles that Israel, not the Arab states were the most reliable bulwark against Communism. This of

course was a betrayal of the national interests of Israel, just as surely as Iraq's action in forming an anti-Soviet military pact was a betrayal of Iraq's national interests.

One thing is clear—if an arms race in the middle east is to be avoided the U. S. will have to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the middle east.

Obviously the U. S. can't tell the USSR to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with middle east countries. Obviously if the U. S. organizes a middle east bloc against the USSR the socialist lands will take diplomatic steps to break up such an alliance. So far Dulles' efforts have been no more successful in the middle east than anywhere in the world.

Dulles has been offering Egypt arms all along on the condition that Egypt joins an anti-Soviet alliance. But Egypt has given signs of pursuing a more independent course, of neutrality, rather than lining up with one or the other side.

But the question remains—how can peace be achieved, how can the true national interests of all the parties concerned be preserved? Through American-Soviet collaboration in the middle east, not by freezing one another out. Dulles reported what he told Molotov. Why Soviet Union rejected an offer doesn't he say what Molotov told him? At no time has the for collaboration on an equal basis. The middle east needs negotiations between Israel and Arab states. Why doesn't Dulles get together with Molotov to promote such negotiations?

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

A Final Word on Byron and the Poet-Informer That He Loathed

(concluded from yesterday)

Byron had an unquenchable hatred for turncoats and informers. In the early 1820s in a conversation with his friend Thomas Medwick he said:

"It is satisfactory to reflect that when a man becomes a hireling and loses his mental independence, he loses also the faculty of writing well."

Byron was referring first and foremost to the renegade English poet Robert Southey, who was now writing tripe in praise of the king and his court.

But at the turn of the century, inspired by the world-shaking events in France Southey had written a stirring revolutionary poem called 'Wat Tyler.'

It was an honest poem, written in that "dawn when it was great to be alive." It was the only honest poem he could claim to the end of his days.



LORD BYRON
1788-1824

Later, when Southey decided it was better to be Poet Laureate of England with money in the bank than hold on to "youthful" principles that were out of favor with the government and might even land him in jail, he disowned 'Wat Tyler.' (Page Irwin Shaw who disowned his fine anti-war play 'Bury the Dead,' when it was dangerous to speak of peace in our country).

Southey, in the words of the famous critic William Hazlitt who was his contemporary, had become a "servile court tool," and informer who adopted, a la turncoats like today's Clifford Odets' and Elia Kazans, "those prejudices which are most conducive to the convenience of age."

In his position as court poet, Southey recommended the suspension of Habeas Corpus and the Suppression of The Examiner (Leigh Hunt's radical newspaper) "by the sword, daggers or thumb screw," said Hazlitt.

He had also asked the Attorney General's office to investigate Lord Byron's "seditious" poetry, "thereby adding to his other Laurels," Byron noted, "the ambition of those of an informer."

Then it happened! A London publisher put out a pirated edition of 'Wat Tyler' after Southey had disowned the work.

The renegade poet applied for an injunction to stop it.

The truth is the reappearance of 'Wat Tyler' threatened Southey's job as court jester. There was even talk of indicting him for "blasphemy" and "sedition."

And when Southey's friend and follower, Coleridge, tried to excuse 'Wat Tyler' as the work of a youth who was under 19 when he wrote it, Hazlitt promptly replied: "A person who forgets all the statements and principles to which he was most attached at 19 can have no sentiment ever after worth being attached to."

To return to Byron. He was the classic example of the artist who devotes all his energies and talents and his life if need be to the cause of freedom.

As he grew older and wiser he saw that words were only the second best weapon with which to fight for freedom.

And so, in the summer of 1823 he sailed for Greece to join those fighting for the liberation of that country.

Byron died in that fight, leaving his masterpiece 'Don Juan' forever unfinished.

He was mourned throughout the world.

"He died a martyr to his zeal in the cause of freedom, for the last, best hopes of man. Let that be his excuse and his epitaph," said Hazlitt.

He was a "master-spirit" said Goethe.

Years later, the Spanish revolutionary leader Castelar wrote: "What does Spain not owe to Byron? From his mouth came our hopes and fears. He has baptized us with blood. There is none with whose being some song of his is not woven. His life is like a funeral torch over our grave."

In 1891, the Italian critic Chiarni, said Byron reestablished in the "heart of crushed and servile Europe sentiments of dignity and human liberty."

And in 1947, said Dr. Annette Rubinstein in her book 'The Great Tradition in English Literature,' Nicephorus Vrettakos, Greek poet of the Resistance wrote in his poem 'Thirty Three Days':

"And the Lord Byron student battalion
Fighting in the center of the city
Recited verses from the 'Curse of Athena'
And wondered what could console the
Shade of Byron in this world."

Critics and Audience Electrified By Piano Playing of Emil Gilels



LOUIS BIANCOLLI,
World-Telegram and Sun

"An unassuming little fellow with bushy red hair and a round, earnest face whipped up a frenzy of excitement in Carnegie Hall last night. There was a warm round of applause when Mr. Gilels emerged for the Tchaikovsky concerto after the intermission. That was followed by a rousing ovation after the first movement. The real storm broke at the end of the concerto. People rose to their feet, shouting 'Bravo!' and applauding as if a new chapter had opened in world history. Hundreds dashed down the aisles to catch a closer glimpse of the Soviet phenomenon, hoping too that Carnegie protocol would be brushed aside for an encore or two. Such hopes were rewarded, as Mr. Gilels, returning for his fifth or sixth bow, settled down at the keyboard for a Bach Chorale Prelude and the Mendelssohn Scherzo. In short, the crowd behaved as if something spectacular were under way—and they were right. Emil Gilels is a pianist of astonishing power and a technician second to none. The concerto moved on a plane of high artistic adventure from first note to last. This was playing in the grand style, of giant stride and compass, yet tender and poetic too."

MILES KASTENDIECK,
Journal-American

"To the Philadelphia Orchestra fell the honor of introducing not only of opening the orchestral season but also of introducing the Soviet pianist Emil Gilels. His appearance generated plenty of excitement both in anticipation and in performance. In a word, Gilels was phenomenal. He played the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto like the virtuoso that he is and the artist that he is growing to be. There were an urgency and a repose in his performance, each indicative of musical awareness reserved for the very few. It was playing in the grand manner. A prodigious technique, an exceptional control of tonal values and a temperament both fiery and poetic made his playing and his

interpretation of this old war-horse quite refreshing..."

AN UNSIGNED REVIEW in the Herald Tribune said:

"Impossible to judge the qualities of a pianist by hearing him play the Tchaikovsky concerto in B flat minor... this concerto exhibits all of Tchaikovsky's worst aspects and few of his good ones. ... I cannot report anything extraordinary about this young knight. ... Mr. Gilels' leggiero and pearly nonlegato betrayed a pianist of considerable technique and keyboard wisdom. ... A kind friend telephoned to say that the applause was thunderous and the amiable pianist obliged with several encores. The real sensation of the evening was the exceptionally fine rendition of Brahms' First Symphony."

Philadelphia Reviews J. CARTIN MCKINNEY, Philadelphia Daily News

"Is it possible to hear a pianist for the first time and immediately rate him as one of the greatest in the world? A most positive answer was provided by the Russian virtuoso, Emil Gilels, in his American debut with the Philadelphia Orchestra last night. In the face of the near-hysterical audience excitement he generated, one would have to exercise tremendous restraint indeed to keep from calling him the very greatest. ... Here was a dynamic virtuoso playing in the most glorious sense of the term. ... Gilels is not a poet at the keyboard. The accent is more on execution than on interpretation. But he speaks to the people with his playing, and his heroic power of attack is both thrilling and inspiring. Technically he lacks nothing and at the age of 39 he is well on his way to a very special niche in the history of great keyboard artistry. The last crashing chord of the final movement was followed by what must have been the greatest ovation ever given a contemporary pianist at the Academy of Music."

EDWIN H. SCHLESS, Philadelphia Inquirer

"Gilels electrified his audience ... with the most triumphant debut played in the Academy of Music in many decades. ... Last night's visitor not only plays the piano superbly, but he makes music magnificently—something that cannot always be said for the greatest keyboard technicians. ... His technique is flawless and breathtaking in its supreme mastery ... the packed house sat enthralled throughout the performance and at the final chords burst into a hurricane of applause."

What's On?

Saturday Manhattan

OUTSTANDING Polish film with English titles, Border Street will be shown on Saturday 7:30 p.m. and Sunday 3 p.m., Oct. 8 and 9. At Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave., N.Y. An unforgettable picture. Adm. free.

Sunday Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM: "The Till Case: A First-Hand Report from Mississippi," with Richardson, Doney Wilkerson, chairman. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., Sun. eve. 8:30 p.m. \$1.

Sunday Brooklyn

JOE CLARK speaks Sun. eve at 8:30 p.m. on "Geneva, The Road to Peace" at the Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. All welcome. Your questions answered.

Coming

CAMP MIDVALE is open every week-end of the year—but it is closed on Saturday, Oct. 15 because everyone and their friends are going to be at our First Annual Banquet at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Delicious food, good entertainment. Adm. \$2.50. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J.

JOE CLARK at an open forum on Monday, Oct. 10, 5:30 p.m. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., Room 11E. Will the Geneva conference decisions bring an end to the COLD WAR? Joe Clark will enlighten us. Admission free. Ausp.: Amalgamated Freedom of the Press Comm.

GALA FALL CONCERT at Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave. Sat., Oct. 22 at 8:30 p.m. Outstanding artists include: MALAMUD, well-known concertina artist; MARK & CHORALE, well-reputed Oriental dancers. Conf. \$12.50. adv.

TONITE-FRI.- 8 pm

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ROB F. HALL

JOIN: in the fight for justice in the Till case

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City Opera's 'Merry Wives' Well Done at City Center

By HARRY RAYMOND

The New York City Opera Company opened its fall season at City Center Theatre Wednesday with a bright and gay production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," a comic opera in three acts by Otto Nicolai, with English lyrics by Josef Blatt.

"Merry Wives," based on the Shakespeare play, will be followed by 12 other grand operas, including several never performed before in City Center.

The opening night audience gave the cast and the orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock a warm welcome. There was an exceptionally large number of curtain calls bringing the artists out time and time again greeting their delightful performance of the comedy.

It was like a meeting of old friends returned for a month's visit to the old home town.

And all members of the cast of this show are old friends to the audiences who have given their support to the City Opera Company over the years.

This season's grand opera opener is the same production seen last year. But as I recall last year's performance, this season's offering of "Merry Wives" was performed with greater theatrical discipline. Both the singing and acting was better this year.

Richard Wentworth is back again in the bass role of Sir John Falstaff. He moves around nimbly in his overstuffed costume. He is impetuous in his ill-fated love affairs, ardent in his drinking. He plays and sings the part of this immortal clown without vulgarizing the role. And in the end after he has been vigorously slapped down three times, he stands there a big, bulking fool in the forest of Windsor with all the self-conceit which raises the character of Falstaff above the commonplace.

Phyllis Curtin as Mistress Ford and Edith Evans as Mistress Page are back again in the role of the mischievous wives teaching their husbands and Sir John some lessons in domestic problems. They are most effective in their duet numbers and the busy patter songs. Miss Evans has developed an especially pleasing comic characterization. She has injected an elfin-like quality into her important role.

The romantic male lead, the part of Fenton, the poverty-stricken fellow who seeks the hand of Anne Page and meets complications through the girl's parents' insistence she either marry the foolish Mr. Slender or the French Dr. Caius, is played and sung in the old classic style by Jon Crain.

Crain has a fine tenor voice. His best scenes were in duet numbers when he sang with Peggy Bonini, who sang the role of Anne Page to the accompaniment of flutes. Miss Bonini is one of the most accomplished singers of the City Center Company. And her solo in the last act was a standout.

William Shriner as Mr. Ford and Arthur Newman as Mr. Page have returned as the suspicious husbands of the wives on a merry holiday. Their performances were more energetic and sufficient than

when I saw them last year. Michael Pollock as Slender and John Reardon as Dr. Caius heighten the action with their comic capering and competent singing.

There is, too, notable chorus work in this opera. The chorus is well-trained in the arts of both singing and acting. Members of the chorus don't just stand around on the stage and sing. They act. And it is a pleasure to see the many characterizations developed by the City Opera Company chorus master.

In the final scene of the third act there is a delightful merging of singing and acting with the art of ballet. Dancing by the youthful ballet group lifted the opera to a light and exciting climax in the Windsor Forest.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV
News (2) 6 pm
Movie: Passport to Pimlico (British) (2) 6:15
Science Fiction Theater (4) 7
News (2) 7:15
Million Dollar Movie - Breaking Thru Sound Barriers (British) (9) 7:30 & 10
Mama with Peggy Wood (2) 8
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8
Our Miss Brooks - Returns to TV (2) 8:30. Evee Arden
Big Story (4) 9
Boxing (4) 10. Tommy Jackson vs. Rex Layne-heavyweight bout
Playhouse Five: Solution by Phone with Clifford Evans (5) 10
News (2) 11
Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
Movie: The Adventuress (British) (2) 11:15. Deborah Kerr, Trevor Howard

RADIO
News, all stations 5:55 pm
Stan Lomax sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook CIO news WABC 7
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Boxing-Jackson vs Layne-heavyweight bout WRCA 10
WNYC RADIO STATION
9 am: Mozart Bi-Centennial Series
11 am: Music from the Theatre
Noon: Midday-Symphony
5:00: Leah Mellman, Pianist
5:30: Dateline: London
7:00: Mozart Bi-Centennial Series.
Same as 9 am
8:30: Art Festival-Program

MOVIES
Russian Holiday and Indian Festival-documentaries, Stanley
To Catch A Thief, Paramount
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th
Guild
Summertime with Katharine Hepburn and Rossano Brazzi, Loew's
Manhattan theatres
Marty, Sutton
Phenix Story, Loew's State
Philadelphia Story (revival) Baromet
It's Always Fair Weather, Music
Hall
Mister Roberts, Fabian's Fox
B'klyn

DRAMA
A Village Wooing-G. B. Shaw, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri.
Sat. only
Inherit the Wind with Melynn Douglas, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Theatre.
Marcel Marceau, Ethel Barrymore
View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Sadler's Wells Ballet, Metropolitan, Through Oct. 16
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
City opera, City Center

Classified Ads

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Sports

Likes Michigan Over Army

By ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

With Brooklyn having won the World Series and calmed the palpitating hearts of their long suffering followers (myself in particular) we can get down to the football season in earnest. Already a number of major and minor explosions have shattered pre-season crystal-gazing. Some highly rated powerhouses have bit the dirt in defeat and other supposedly weaker teams have emerged as possible winners.

UCLA, predicted by a host of sportswriters as national champs was mauled on a rain-soaked field by Maryland, causing a temporary revision of that prediction. UCLA with a rough schedule can still capture top honors if they avoid further defeats.

In the Big Ten, where anything can happen to upset a prognosticator's life, some big tumbles have also taken place. Foremost, is the unexpected training of a highly rated Iowa team at the hands of Wisconsin, supposed to be a year or two away.

Even Michigan, touted as the best, got bottled up by a Michigan State team in the process of rebuilding and almost got icked. Michigan with the incomplete Ron Kramer had to settle for a 14-7 victory. Purdue also had a close 7-6 shave with Minnesota, still hurting from the humiliating 30-0 loss to Washington.

The biggest upset suffered by a Big Ten team however, was Ohio State's loss to an obviously underrated Stanford team. Stanford, who was upended by Oregon State week previous, held the famed Howard Cassidy and Jerry Harkrader of the Buckeyes in check and snatched a 6-0 victory. This one is still being heard.

In the East, the eye-opener was the job MCoach Earl Blaik's black Knights of the Hudson did to a pretty fair Penn State team. In an awesome display of power, Army ran the Staters ragged—gang-tackling their prize back Lenny Moore, holding him to 65 net yards gained—the least he has chalked up in his entire career. Don Hollender, Army's All American end last year, accredited himself in his new position at quarterback, running the team, faking, handing off in intricate play patterns and power driving when he kept the hall. The cadets seem well on their way to reestablishing their pre-cribbing supremacy. Saturday's contest with Michigan should tell the tale.

Of the teams ranked in the top ten, Maryland and Oklahoma have the best chances of going all the way unblemished. The biggest stumbling block in Maryland's path at this date is North Carolina two weeks hence. After disposing of tough Pitt and North Carolina, Oklahoma can sail smoothly but Texas and Missouri can still be tricky. If Army gets by Michigan safely then all they have to worry about is Navy at the end of the season.

If Notre Dame, Michigan or any other team in the Big Ten emerge victorious or even lose one, they deserve top honors. They gotta worry about ALL remaining games.

PREDICTION SCORE: last week: 14 out of twenty in the college contests, 3 out of six in the pro derby. Respectable. At least I'm improving on the pro front.

This week games: (This is a rough week) MICHIGAN trips Army. Can't go against the Alma Mater. COLGATE over Holy Cross. YALE drops Columbia. I can go against the home team. MINNESOTA still out for revenge and first win, takes Northwestern. OHIO STATE gets over shock of Stanford and beats Illinois. MICHIGAN STATE over snarling Stanford. I wouldn't bet on this one. (Continued on Page 8)

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

It Was A TEAM Triumph . . .

... AND AFTER THE great deed was done the rain fell and washed the field of strife. . . .

"Did the better team win, Casey?" a reporter called out in the Yankee clubhouse interview of the losing manager. Perhaps it was a rugged question to throw at someone so soon, with the sweat still running and the scent of victory still oozing out of the nostrils. Anyhow old Case wouldn't say yes and wouldn't say no. "I can't get myself to say that," he said or words just about like that. A little later several Yankee players, though hardly joyous at losing it, admitted that the better team won. "They had more pitching than us," one said, "We used to have the edge in pitchers to bring in, not this time, which is why we barely squeezed out the pennant. You don't lose Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat without knowing it. It takes years to build up that kind. Turley, Larsen and Grim may get that way some day, but . . .". In the Dodgers dressing room later, Berra and Rizzuto came in to pay their respects, congratulate and kid some of their friendly foes. Asked about his lack of a long face, the honest Berra said, "They played better baseball than we did, we did our best, so why should I feel terrible?"

The difference between the winning and losing shares was almost \$3,000 as the Dodgers split 32 full shares amounting to \$9,864, while each of 36 Yanks got \$5,739. A nice windfall, sure. Then look at a keen, intelligent young competitor like Carl Erskine, with the chill thought that he may be through as a money earner in his chosen profession because of arm trouble, and you understand why the players don't go spending the dough wildly. . . .

TO SEE WHAT a great and solid team these Brooklyn Dodgers were, you need only reflect on the Series contributions of various members. This was truly a TEAM triumph in every sense of the word.

Start around the infield—Gil Hodges showed the Yanks perhaps the most steadily brilliant glove work ever seen at first base in the fall classic. He started three doubleplays himself, a Series first, one of them the exceptional type where he flagged down a vicious shot over the base, stepped on the bag and rifled to second in time to get the tag play on the runner from first. Who noted in the key game Craig won on Sunday how he raced in, alertly for a bounder by Berra and snatched it out of the air and made the tag just in time when one more bounce would have hit in foul ground? At bat, well, he knocked in both runs of the BIG game, and don't forget his key two run homer over the scoreboard off Larsen Saturday at Ebbets Field.

Jim Gilliam divided his work between 2nd and left field. So he had one shaky inning in the sixth game! I betcha if someone asked you who got on base the most often of either team you'd never say Gilliam, but it was. He had 7 hits and EIGHT bases on balls, a batting average of .292 and fanned only once. Was in the middle of most of the doubleplays which helped give the Dodgers the record. (Incidentally, in the concentration on holding the 2-0 lead at the end, few may have noted how close Gilliam came to making it 5-0 in the 8th when he clouted a Turley fast ball back to the running track in front of the bleachers, a shot for which Hank Bauer raced without trace of a limp!)

Reese—well, Reese was Reese. Steady, classy shortstop, making the plays, getting his hits, eight of them, and don't forget his rol in the great doubleplay after Amoros' catch. Robinson—This was the pro who ignited the comeback fuse at Ebbets Field with his taunting, upsetting base running, brilliant fielding and key though not frequent hitting. He's the one who actually knocked Turley out of the box in the 3rd game with his old time dashes down the third base line, he singled, he doubled and dashed to 3rd by drawing the throw to the wrong base, he surehandedly gobbled up six shots his way, some of them brilliant plays. His last hit of the Series before his legs gave way was a clutch single in the 8th inning of Sunday's game for the great big insurance run to take the pressure off Labine. He tied a record held by two others for launching three double plays from third base. And beyond all that—the "intangibles," his aggressive winning spirit, that high and confident voice calling encouragement to the pitcher. Oh yes, he 'only' pulled a steal of home too!

The outfield? All contributed. Furillo had eight hits and 3 walks and his fielding range and throwing threat were invaluable time after time. Amoros is best remembered of course for the magnificent catch on Berra which conceivably saved the whole blame Series, but don't forget his two run homer off Grim in the key fifth game to send the Dodgers off winging! They never got him out in the 3rd game either, when he was hit by a pitch, walked twice and singled, and he walked and singled in the 4th game.

The Duke, whose detonating bat and brilliant fielding played such a role in the Ebbets Field comeback. Nobody, not even the Babe himself, ever hit more than four home runs in one Series. His 7 rbis are comfortably tops for either team. The greatest outfielder in baseball, 1955.

And Campy. If he didn't do any hitting, he was a key man, the bulwark, the one who called the pitches so brilliantly for young Podres. But he got 7 hits, including home runs on successive days in the big Brooklyn comeback, including the double and the scoring of the BIG run in the finale (and the sacrifice to set up the second run.)

There it is, the eight regulars, you can't beat the evidence. (And 10 pitchers were used!) A TEAM won this Series. And what a TEAM!

AT THE VICTORY banquet, Robinson, asked about plans for next year, said he couldn't say yet, it was up to the salary offer. Then he said "You know, now that we've done it at last I'd like to play one more year and have us do it again to show that we can." Football? Football? Who he? Alright, just to get into a tiff with Ward over there, and decimate my one week flash pro picking reputation, the upsets to continue with Baltimore over Greenbay, Giants over Pittsburgh, Bears over Frisco, Philly over Cleveland and Cards over Washington.

Housing Hearing Bares Long Island Bias

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A tense moment was provided in yesterday's House Banking subcommittee's hearing on housing after a morning largely devoted to "mortgage warehousing" and afternoon testimony on the accomplishments of the Long Island building industry. Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill.), bending forward, first politely inquired were there any interracial communities on Long Island. The witness, Emil M. Keen, president of the Long Island Home Builders Institute, Inc., replied blandly yes, there were some interracial areas on Long Island. O'Hara persisted. Keen said he didn't know what was meant.

"To put it bluntly," O'Hara said then, "is there any reflection of the segregation problem?" Keen said, "Yes, sir."

O'Hara then asked if it was possible for minority families to get houses out in suburban Long Island, and the reply given in a low voice in the quiet room, was another No, sir.

"And they do apply?" O'Hara went on, his eyebrows going up a notch. The reply was, "Yes, sir, some do apply."

"And this is on Long Island, just outside New York City, and not in Mississippi?" O'Hara asked crisply. "Yes, sir," said the witness. "Thank you, sir," O'Hara said dryly, and another committee member rescued the witness with talk of credit terms.

STOP LOW-RENT HOMES

Another witness, Thomas P. Coogan, president, Housing Securities Inc., long a builder and now financing building, told the subcommittee there is overbuilding on higher-priced housing while "low-rent housing and cooperatives . . . have been brought to a complete stop."

We are faced with "a serious housing shortage," he said, and "low income, rural communities and minority groups" have been "long denied" and have not yet been able "to avail themselves of the governmental financing aids."

The solution, he said, is for a well organized Central Mortgage Bank acting in close cooperation with FHA, VA and Treasury. A voluntary plan is not sufficient, he said. And Federal National Mortgage Association, called "Fannie" by witnesses, should be reconsti-

tuted and permanently controlled by the government.

First witness of the two days to call for "a vastly expanded program of federal aid for public housing" was J. Clarence Davies, Jr., president of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council. In his prepared testimony he said that without federal aid it was "incontrovertible" that slum clearance cannot continue here.

Davies presented facts adding up to a raw deal for minorities in housing.

TWO-CLASS CITY

The mass exodus of middle-class white families to the suburbs, moreover, is creating "a two-class city, composed of the very rich and the very poor, with an increasing proportion of minority families" and an "increasing racial separation in city and suburb, according to a statement submitted by the N. Y. State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

The committee said that in New York 40 percent of families displaced by Title I operations are of minority groups. Nine Title I projects, now in the development stage here, are displacing 7,400 non-white families.

(A total of 67,000 families, Davies said, face displacement in the period of 1955-57 on sites to be cleared for all redevelopment projects).

Davies urged that New York City adopt the method used by other cities in disposing of Title I sites. Under Title I projects, no requirement needs to be given that the sponsor will relocate site tenants or give any financial assistance, although the city allows a substantial sum for just this in selling land. And in New York City the demolition is done by the developer.

"The city should acquire the land, assist the tenants to find accommodations, and then sell the vacant land to private developers," said Davies.

Even Robert Moses, on the stand the previous day, admitted at one

point in criticizing delays caused by FHA in approving Title I projects, that the builder's "natural tendency is not to take buildings down while he can get rent from them."

Davies urged strict supervision by one city agency of relocation, with checking as to where they move in order to schedule future improvements and prevent overcrowding of some areas, making new slums.

"The shortage of housing for families with low and moderate incomes, particularly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is critical," he said.

Indiana

(Continued from Page 1)

open the plant under the protection of troops.

There was a grim quiet over the town today as steel-helmeted guardsmen patrolled the muddy roads leading to the plant, cruised through the streets in Army vehicles and stopped all cars coming into New Castle.

One union man, Bob Ford, was still in serious condition here today, after he had been shot through the chest. Another, Paul Carper, was removed for better care to the hospital in Anderson, Ind. Union leaders said he had been shot through both thighs with a high-powered rifle.

The town was shocked today when the extent of the strikebreakers' arsenal was disclosed, piled on a table in the City Hall were some of the weapons brought out of the plant, including 29 rifles, nine pistols and a wide assortment of deadly-looking clubs, metal bars and blackjacks.

The gunfire began after some 5,000 union members from here and surrounding towns began picketing.

"We heard the firing," said one union member, "but we didn't realize what was happening until some of our fellows began to drop with wounds."

In the panic that followed, some of the union members ran to their homes and brought weapons to return the fire.

Mississippi Protest In Newark Monday

NEWARK, Oct. 6.—An eyewitness report of the Mississippi trial in the murder of Emmett Louis Till, will be given in Newark Monday at 8 p.m. at Lloyd's Music Hall, 42 Beacon St., by Rob Hall, one of a dozen newspaper men who covered the Till case.

Admission to the meeting will be free.

FOOTBALL

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PITTSBURGH takes Navy. Neither hiso ne.

TCU beats Alabama. MISSISSIPPI STATE over Tulane. I don't care one way or the other. HARVARD trips stumbling Cornell. NORTH CAROLINA racks up Georgia. UCLA overpowers a game Oregon State. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA takes Washington. GEORGIA TECH too powerful for Louisiana State. NOTRE DAME roll over a strong Miami. OKLAHOMA drops Texas. IOWA soothe its wounds by beating Indiana. BAYLOR does likewise on Arkansas. MARYLAND tramples Wake Forest. WISCONSIN takes Purdue.

PROS: GREENBAY drops Baltimore for first defeat. PITTSBURGH takes N. Y. Giants. SAN FRANCISCO beats the Chicago Bears. CLEVELAND BROWNS trips Philadelphia Eagles. WASHINGTON beats Cardinals.

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, October 7, 1955

REGISTRATION

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for the district attorneyship in the Queens.

The tendency in recent years to lengthen terms of city and state legislators has created this "off-year" in politics once out of every four years.

As a result, there is a likelihood that few citizens will feel the need to come out to register, and hence to enroll in one of the official parties. The effect of this, if not overcome by a strong public campaign, will be to give the political machines more absolute power over the selection of delegates and candidates for public office next spring.

The labor movement and Negro people have the largest stake in getting out a big enrollment for 1956. Both have vied the Democratic Party as their major political vehicle since New Deal days. Their ability to intervene in that party, to help determine its candidates, and to place programmatic pressure on those aspiring for nomination, depends in part on the number of workers and Negro people enrolled.

National Negro leaders addressing the Emmett Till protest rallies in the major Negro areas of the city have been especially emphatic in urging registration and party enrollment among the Negro people. Their view is that a large party participation will put added pressure on the politicians of both parties for civil rights.

While these leaders have not said so, the view is widespread that the major area of battle is within the Democratic Party, where the white supremacists responsible for the Till murder and its aftermath must be defeated in order to be shorn of their political influence.

Besides the district attorneyship in Queens, there will be a by-

election for the Bronx district attorneyship (largely a formality in view of the weakness of the GOP in that borough), a by-election for a state senate seat in the Bronx 28th district, and one for assembly in Manhattan's 3rd district. In addition, various judgeships will be contested throughout the city.

Registration in Westchester County will take place the same days and hours as New York City.

In the upstate areas, outside of Westchester, which have personal registration, it will take place today, tomorrow and next Friday, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and next Saturday from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Saturday AM Class Tomorrow At Jeff School

The Jefferson School of Social Science announced this week that a limited program of Saturday courses will begin tomorrow "for the convenience of persons unable to attend evening classes."

Ben Levine of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker will teach "World Politics" with emphasis on the decade of "Cold War" and the new peace perspective opened up by the "Big Four" Conference at Geneva.

John Stachel, a specialist in physical science, will teach "The Nature of the Physical Universe: From Atoms to Galaxies." It is a popular course for laymen, and includes explanations of such recent developments as the peaceful use of atomic energy and the projected launching of man-made satellites beyond the atmosphere.

Both courses meet from 10:30 a.m. to noon for 10 Saturdays. Class admission cards may be obtained at the Jefferson School, 6th Ave. at 16th St.

GOV'T WINDS UP ITS CASE IN WILLIAM ALLAN TRIAL

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The Government is due to rest its case today in the denaturalization proceedings against William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker, and George Crockett, defense attorney, moved for a directed verdict of "no cause of action." Judge Ederle took this and all other motions under advisement, and asked that all briefs be submitted by 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The last witness on the stand yesterday was Paul Elder, now a farmer in Dexter, Mich. Elder retired from the Detroit Firefighters in 1953 after 25 years service. He claims he was a member of the Communist Party from 1936 to 1943 and attended a class in political economy taught by Allan.

There were two issues, he said: whether issuance of citizenship to Allan in 1935 was valid and whether it may be attacked at this time.

Judge Lederle added, "Mr. Crockett (defense attorney) says it is res judicata and all issues were then settled under the laws of that time. We really are talking about court proceedings and not a political philosophy or a form of government."

If the defendant, he said, met the legal requirements at the time of acquiring citizenship, then his thinking subsequent to that time does not matter in this case.

Judge Lederle has not ruled on any of these issues, however, or on objections of defense counsel. He has allowed just about all of the government's case to be put

into the record, postponing ruling on admissibility until later.

At another point, the judge asked Hamborsky:

"At the present time the defendant is a citizen. Does he have any fewer rights than if he had been born in this country?"

Hamborsky admitted he had the same rights.

The judge then asked whether a citizen would "be violating any of his obligations as a citizen by reading this document (the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)." Hamborsky again replied, "No," and added, "No, not by merely reading it."

At another point, Judge Lederle asked Hamborsky and Crockett if the Supreme Court's decision in the Schneiderman case is still binding on the court.

Hamborsky replied that his view is that only the statement that the proof must be clear, convincing and unequivocal is binding. Crockett said the decision has not been upset and is binding in all respects.

Judge Lederle then read passages from the decision and suggested that the findings of fact he had requested of Hamborsky and Crockett meet the standards set in the Schneiderman decision.

In this connection, he remarked, "I wonder, Mr. Hamborsky, if you are not limited to a showing of what the Communist Party taught in 1935?"

Hamborsky replied, "I would agree with that."

A LOOK AT THE U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page 5)
Worker . . . open letter signed by one of its editors urging that the AFL and CIO follow the example of the Iowa farmers."

It was Ellender, as one of the many members of Congress who visited the USSR, who suggested in Moscow that there ought to be more of an exchange of visitors and that even the AFL would "see things differently" if it observed directly and didn't depend on others. Mitchell concludes, that nothing good can come from a man like Ellender.

WHEN the Soviet delegation on housing arrived, the AFL issued a statement through its economist, Bert Seideman, blasting the National Association of Home Builders for inviting them and touring them to see how America meets the housing problem.

The Builders are employers and have mainly a profit interest in housing. The AFL is absolutely right in its frequent criticism of the housing policies of NAHB as not designed to give the most housing for the greatest number of people at the lowest possible cost. In fact we have been far more vigorous than the AFL for low-income and durable housing.

But what does this long-standing dispute with NAHB have to do with its Soviet guests?

In comment on this, I. K. Kouzila (as did one of the spokesmen of the farm delegation) suggested that the AFL can send its own delegation to

the USSR to inspect housing construction. The door is open. What was Seideman's retort? "We're not interested."

I AM SURE the Soviet guests have no more love for the capitalist system in America than the capitalists have for the socialist system in the USSR. But they are not averse to learning all they can from American construction. And the U.S. builders are not averse to sending an exchange delegation to see what they can of the USSR's methods.

Is it not conceivable that the USSR in grappling with the Herculean problem of reconstruction and construction of housing for the masses (it has no rich) may have some pointers for labor's housing fight here? No. The AFL is "not interested."

Of course, we could take the logic of the AFL's arguments and apply it in reverse. Are the states of Alabama and Tennessee any kinder to the AFL than Louisiana? Yet the AFL-endorsed Senators Sparkman and Kefauver, come from those states and both have visited the USSR and spoken for friendly relations as did Sen. Ellender. Will the AFL take their word and their proposals on foreign policy? We can give scores of similar examples. The truth is that the AFL leaders are following a childish line—they don't want to see for fear of what they know they may see. They'd rather shout "slave labor" camps than point a finger to a single one of them.